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BIG GAIN MADE IN PROHIBITION, SURVEY SHOWS

Co-operation Between Fed-
eral and Local Officers
Cited as the Reason

MR. HAYNES URGES MORE "PADLOCKS"

Jail Sentences, Rather Than
Fines Prove Most Effective,
He Says—Offers Statistics

DIRIGIBLE ZR3 PASSES AZORES, ON OCEAN TRIP

Giant Airship on Way to
America, Sighted by Few
Before Leaving Europe

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The giant dirigible ZR-3 has passed Pico and Fayal, Azores Islands, on her way from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst, N. J., according to a wireless message received here from the Azores by way of England. The Zeppelin started her voyage at 6:35 yesterday morning.

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Zeppelin ZR-3 this morning was well out over the Atlantic, having covered 1000 miles of her journey from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J., according to the latest advice.

Leaving Friedrichshafen, where she was built on the war reparations account of the United States, the great aircraft yesterday first flew over Basel, Switz. Then she swung opposite Belfort, where she turned westward and then gradually to the southwest, following fairly direct from Belfort to the Bordeaux region.

Few people caught a glimpse of the giant ship in her swift passage of France.

Dijon saw her shortly before noon on the Charente coast, near which Georges Clemenceau spends most of the year. There the airship appears to have flown southward over the mouth of the Gironde, passing the seashore resort of Royan, then altering her course more to the west over the Bay of Biscay. After following the northern Spanish coast, she took to the open ocean at Cape Ortegal, on the northwestern tip of the Spanish peninsula.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Zeppelin ZR-3 was floating today over the broad expanses of the Atlantic Ocean, and the navy, on the alert, was standing by to render any help that might be needed by the great airship in its epoch-making journey from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J.

During this period more than 150,000 criminal cases have been taken to trial in federal courts. Of this number over 150,000 have been terminated, resulting in more than 94,000 convictions.

The Effective "Padlock"
Thousands of other cases have been turned into local courts, of which there is no complete record. Five or nearly 50,000 cases have been imposed, over \$12,000,000 of which has actually been collected and turned into the United States Treasury. Last year alone the fines and forfeitures imposed totaled \$1,000,000, of which more than \$500,000 had already been collected. In addition about \$1,000,000 was paid by brewers during the year, contributing to the total. Tax collection figures are not yet compiled, but will swell the total collection considerably.

The injunction or "padlock" is another effective weapon which has been instituted in both federal and state courts. Since July, 1922, over 4000 such cases have been instituted. In more than 2200 cases injunctions were issued to 2450 of which have been made permanent. Particular attention has been devoted to obtaining injunctions in brewery cases. About 180 such cases have been instituted against breweries. Of those granted, 72 have been made

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Kansas City — A seven-months course in citizenship will be offered on Oct. 15 to immigrants to the Orient, and will be conducted by the Oriental Institute of De Mola, with headquarters in this city, according to an announcement by Frank S. Land, founder and Grand Scribe of the organization. The course will be part of the activities of the more than 1300 chapters in the United States.

Scranton, Pa.—Plans are being made here for a visit of German mine operators to the Pennsylvania anthracite coal fields. Land, on behalf of the American agent of the prospective trip was made by S. D. Dimmick, vice-president and general manager of the Glen Alden Coal Company, upon his return from a tour of Europe, which included a visit to the coal regions of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Germany.

Washington, Pa.—Six students of Washington and Jefferson College have returned from a summer tour of Europe made on motorcycles. Among the places visited were London, Paris, the battlefields of the World War, Geneva, Rome, and a number of the southern European cities.

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World News in Brief

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London (AP)—The largest single-deck passenger-carrying airplane ever built so far should be put into service between England and the Continent. The cruising speed will be about 100 miles an hour, and the airplane will carry 14 passengers.

Assembly Convoked
CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13—Following receipt of a communication from the British commandant in Irak (Mesopotamia) on Saturday, the Turkish Council of Ministers at Ankara held a prolonged session and decided to convocate the National Assembly immediately.

Turks' Reply Unsatisfactory
LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The British Foreign Office considers the reply of the Turks to its representations regarding alleged violations of the status quo in Irak (Mesopotamia) as unsatisfactory, but conciliatory in tone. An investigation has been ordered.

Dover, Eng. (AP)—There are still several explosive mines, relics of the war, floating about the English Sea near the English Channel, according to reports of captains of vessels which may fly in these waters. A ship coming from Antwerp recently reported a mine off the Goodwin Lightship, Sait Lake Bank in Irak and Spanish Springs in Nevada.

AIR PRIZES AWARDED
ROME, Oct. 13—T. Macchi, an Italian aviator, today won first prize, 150,000 lire, in the race for the Italian air cup, flown over a 200-kilometer course. C. Androni, a French aviator, won the second prize of 50,000 lire.

New York—Mary Roberts Rinehart will direct the campaign for 500,000 Girl Scouts of America to raise \$50,000 for a building and budget fund. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, president of the organization, announced the money by the sale of 50,000 building bricks at \$10 each.

Speculative Craftsmen Turn Operative Masons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 13.

WHILE hundreds of their brother Masons looked on, 100 members of Detroit Masonic lodges dined, overalls, Sunday afternoon, and staged a sidewalk laying bee in front of the \$6,500,000 Mason Temple. The bee was held not so much for the sake of accomplishing the work as to give large numbers of Masons an actual hand. Concrete mixers, wheelbarrows, shovels and the materials were contributed by lodge men.

Soviet Russia Cuts Tax for Workers, But Ignores the Professional Classes



MOSCOW—KREMLIN AND BRIDGE
Photo by W. H. Kruck

BRITAIN STRIVES TO AVOID CLASH ON MOSUL ISSUE

Extreme Patience to Be Exercised in Dealing With Turkish Invaders

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 13—Further representations regarding the invasion of the Mosul frontier which the British Government made to Turkey on Thursday last took on the nature of an ultimatum. But to this extent only: it declared that unless the Turkish troops retired behind the "present frontier" agreed upon at Lausanne, Great Britain would assume full liberty of action. That does not portend an immediate outbreak of hostilities.

The following is the first of six articles on the most important aspects of the present situation in Russia. They are the result of an investigation made, during this past summer, by Stanley High who was sent into Russia as a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. In these articles Mr. High will discuss not only the economic and political situation in Russia, but, also, religious, educational and social conditions.

It largely cancels the implications of Britain's withdrawal of the air force and native levies to a safe distance from the Turkish troops. Britain will continue to exercise extreme patience with a view to avoiding a conflict, but it behoves the Turks on their part to adopt a fundamentally different attitude from that indicated in their long-delayed reply.

Turks Had Twofold Object

The first information concerning the nature of Turkey's explanation reached London from Constantinople on Saturday evening and it is significant that the version there given out stresses the part played by Assyrian Christians—picturesquely referred to as "Nestorian bandits." The Turks certainly had a twofold object when they set out on their troublesome adventure. They desired to improve their chances of obtaining Mosul by the only argument they readily understand—force. And easily they failed to rid the coveted territory of the inconvenient presence of the Christian tribe which presented an obstacle to the realization of their projects for Turkification. Circumstances literally played into their hands.

It is possible to sit at some convenient city near the Russian border and concoct, out of ill-founded hearsay, a great amount of malicious misinformation. Just why it is that dispatches from Riga or Warsaw or London are given as much more credence, often, than reports from Moscow, is difficult to understand. The answer usually given is that Moscow reports are received last who do the coloring. The censorship is very loosely enforced. Mail articles are almost never even opened. Cabled stories are very rarely held up. None of the correspondents with whom I talked in Russia reported any real difficulty from the Government, except a widespread failure to give assistance of any sort to newspaper men. As for an understanding of the shortcomings of the regime, no need to follow the Russian press. In them the complaints of every section of the country are aired, and the failures, more often than the achievements, of the Communist régime receive the most serious attention. At any rate, it is very apparent, in Russia, that one need live outside of Russia to write the truth of the situation.

Soviet, a Stable Government

But it is possible, on the other hand, to go into Russia—as through the portals of some earthly paradise—and view conditions as though the millennium for which the Soviets are working were, actually, in sight. It is easy enough, for instance, to go into the office of Lunacharsky, the Commissar for Education, still the organ which he was working to the last detail, whereby the illiteracy of Russia will be "liquidated" by 1930, or thereabouts, and then mistake the plan for the achievement. It is possible, also, to study the expeditious working of the court of Soviet Russia and never discover the great number of people—harmless bourgeoisie, most of them—who, at the present time, are being sent into exile without the benefit of any trial. Redating Russia is an occupation that has proved, materially, to be sympathetic understanding of the actual situation there.

Rid of Unwanted Christians

The Turks thereupon dispatched a military expedition which again violated the British area and proceeded to drive out Assyrians to the number of 6000 and burn their villages. The incursion proceeded to take on a much serious aspect and resulted in a conflict of British and Turkish arms from which the present situation arose. In both directions, therefore, the Turks tentatively accomplished their object. They have rid themselves of unwanted Christians and established themselves in strategic positions which menace the security of Mosul. It is impossible to regard the so-called punitive expedition against Assyrians other than as a deliberate maneuver to further Turkish political aims and their reply was obviously delayed until the fait accompli was established.

British Premier Leaves London for Glasgow—To Visit All Centers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 13—Labor deputies assembled at Euston railway station this morning, on the occasion of Ramsay MacDonald's departure from London upon his electioneering campaign. Mr. MacDonald speaks at Rugby and other localities today en route to Glasgow, where he delivers his main address. Thence tomorrow morning he starts in his much-disputed gift-motor car, decorated with heather and the MacDonald colors. Another car, provided with a loud-speaking apparatus will accompany the party.

Free Trips Abolished

There was a time, in the first days of the Soviet, when Communism was given more of a trial than it is having at present. Those engaged in "productive or socially creative occupations"—the basis for Soviet citizenship—rode free on the trains and on the trans-Siberian and Transcaspian routes and an effort was made to do away with money, entirely, as a medium of exchange. But that period ended when the party leaders saw the chaos late last night to oppose him.

Mr. MacDonald's daughter, Isabel, accompanies her father, before she goes to Basstow and canyons for her absent brother, Malcolm. Mr. MacDonald's Glasgow speech tonight is to be wireless broadcast throughout Great Britain and one attorney which he has to defend against the Liberals, Capt. W. Henry Williams, having been nominated last night to oppose him.

Mr. MacDonald's wife, Jessie, Stephen, Labour Dr. Ethel Sennett, Labor; Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Liberal; and Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan,

accompany him.

MacDonald Commences Election Tour

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NEW RAIL PLAN CALLS FOR BIG MERGER IN EAST

Federal Board's Proposed Nine-Road System Would Be Cut to Only Four

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—A completely revised plan of consolidating the great trunk line railroads of the east into four systems instead of the nine tentatively proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission is understood to have been placed before the commission as an outgrowth of Saturday's conference here with Patrick Crowley, president of the New York Central Lines; Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Lines and O. V. and M. J. Van Sweringen of the Nickel Plate System whose proposed Nickel Plate merger would upset the commission's tentative plan.

It is confirmed in usually well-informed quarters that negotiations have begun for the conclusion of a French state loan in the United States. It will be conducted by the principal banking groups in New York.

It would be premature, declares the Matin, to reveal the character or total of the loan, but pourparlers are proceeding so favorably that it is possible they will end this week.

Negotiations Begin for French State Loan

By Special Cable
Paris, Oct. 13.

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HUGE MASONIC GROUP PLANNED

Temple Heights Above National Capital to Be Setting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—First detailed plans for a magnificent group of Masonic buildings, on Temple Heights in this city, to comprise an outstanding shrine for the fraternity in the New World, were presented last night to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. The Grand Lodge met in special session to receive the plans and the report of the committee of prominent architects which for seven months had been studying the project.

The proposed site, a commanding structure, across the beautiful wooded hill, formerly known as the Besse estate, overlooking the city, was selected by the committee and the group idea considered preferable. Each building is to be symbolic of one of the arms of Masonry.

The preliminary plans show a group of six buildings constructed around a beautiful plaza. Approaching from the front one would see first the Scottish Rite Cathedral, symbolizing in architecture the rites of that "way"; then would come the Commandery, the home of the Knights Templar and of the Royal Arch Masons.

The other buildings comprising the group are to be the home of the Order of the Eastern Star; a beautiful auditorium, which might be used for other than Masonic purposes should occasion arise; the Mystic Shrine and the various Masonic clubs represented here; and the Blue Lodge. The latter, as the mother of Masonry, would occupy the commanding position directly at the head of the plaza. Its front portal would rise a majestic tower which could be seen from every part of the city.

The plan also includes a cavernous dining chamber beneath the front of the plaza, which would run underneath the edge of the steep hill. The great tree on the grounds, known as the "Council Oak," under which tradition says the Indians met in council, is to be preserved.

PRINCE OF WALES SEES STOCKYARDS

CHICAGO, Oct. 13. (AP)—The Prince of Wales viewed the world's greatest stock yards from the back platform of his train, accompanied by two expert cattlemen as aides, the Prince mounted the sorrel and began riding through miles of alleys in the yards.

He had been greeted by a throng when he descended from his train at Lake Forest to be the guest of Louis F. Swift. He smiled gaily and waved his hat to the cheering townspeople. He was driven through the village along the picturesque lake front and then to the Swift home for breakfast.

The breakfast was for relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Swift and the Prince's party only. After a stop of more than an hour at the Swift estate, which tradition says the Indians met in coun-

party began a 20-mile motor trip along the lake front en route to the stockyards.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence).—The Prince of Wales was given a tumultuous welcome when he reached here yesterday in the course of his tour across Canada.

BRITISH AIR MINISTER PLANS AMERICAN TOUR

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Brig. Gen. Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air in the British Cabinet, will visit the United States for a month's speaking tour during December under the auspices of the American Foreign Policy Association, according to an announcement today. The discussion of the British government and imperial election in which the Labour Cabinet, of which the general is a member, it is said, will not interfere with his plans to come.

General Thomson will interpret the present British foreign policies and comment unofficially on present international relations. He also will discuss the development of commercial aircraft. His first speech will be before the Foreign Policy Association in New York City, and other talks have been arranged in Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and Cincinnati.

WESTERN RAILS LOSE TERMINAL RATE SUITE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Western railroads lost in the Supreme Court today their right to compel the Terminal Railroad Association at St. Louis to revise its present practices.

The western roads had contended that although some of them had proprietary interests in the Terminal Association, the eastern railroads were receiving material advantages over them in the matter of terminal charges.

The substance of the court's opinion was that questions relating to rates and services of the association, the revision of rates should be submitted in the first instance to the Interstate Commerce Commission because the questions were legislative and not judicial. In advance of action by the commission, the court refused to go into merits of the controversy.

NEW STAMP TAX AROUSES PORTUGAL

By Special Cable

LISBON, Oct. 13.—The conflict between the Government and the Commercial Industrial Association over the new tax on bottled goods, especially wines, mineral waters and perfumery continues. A meeting was held Saturday when the latter resolved to proclaim their complete solidarity with the director of the Commercial Association, Pedro de Rosa, who was arrested on Saturday for, on account of his protest, and although the resolution was private, it is said that commerce, excepting those shops necessary for provisions, will close on Tuesday for 24 hours, as a protest against this new stamp tax which comes into force at the end of last week. It is also said that the Government will, if necessary, dissolve the recalcitrant association by a decree which is already drawn up.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS ON VISIT TO EUROPE

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A party of 180 members of the American Association of Passenger Traffic Officials, who are making a 2,100-mile trip through Europe in a week in the interest of smoothing the way for future American tourists about the continent, arrived in London today, their first stopping place.

The party will spend two days in sightseeing and will be entertained by the British railroad and steamship companies. The Americans will leave on Wednesday night for the continent, stopping at Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Berlin, Lucerne, Antwerp, Brussels and Paris. The visitors will be the guests of various municipalities and governments during the continental journey.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—If organized labor can be lined up to vote solidly for its own candidate for Congress, thereby electing 170 such members to the House of Representatives, it will obtain "complete working control of Congress." This is the promise of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a call sent out to all organized-labor centers throughout the country.

Mr. Gompers' call was accompanied by a statement that the Government will, if necessary, dissolve the recalcitrant association by a decree which is already drawn up.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sunday, and weekly, in English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and other languages. 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years. \$37.00 for thirty-seven years. \$38.00 for thirty-eight years. \$39.00 for thirty-nine years. \$40.00 for forty years. \$41.00 for forty-one years. \$42.00 for forty-two years. \$43.00 for forty-three years. \$44.00 for forty-four years. \$45.00 for forty-five years. \$46.00 for forty-six years. \$47.00 for forty-seven years. \$48.00 for forty-eight years. \$49.00 for forty-nine years. \$50.00 for fifty years. \$51.00 for fifty-one years. \$52.00 for fifty-two years. \$53.00 for fifty-three years. \$54.00 for fifty-four years. \$55.00 for fifty-five years. \$56.00 for fifty-six years. \$57.00 for fifty-seven years. \$58.00 for fifty-eight years. \$59.00 for fifty-nine years. \$60.00 for sixty years. \$61.00 for sixty-one years. \$62.00 for sixty-two years. \$63.00 for sixty-three years. \$64.00 for sixty-four years. \$65.00 for sixty-five years. \$66.00 for sixty-six years. \$67.00 for sixty-seven years. \$68.00 for sixty-eight years. \$69.00 for sixty-nine years. \$70.00 for seventy years. \$71.00 for seventy-one years. \$72.00 for seventy-two years. \$73.00 for seventy-three years. \$74.00 for seventy-four years. \$75.00 for seventy-five years. \$76.00 for seventy-six years. \$77.00 for seventy-seven years. \$78.00 for seventy-eight years. \$79.00 for seventy-nine years. \$80.00 for eighty years. \$81.00 for eighty-one years. \$82.00 for eighty-two years. \$83.00 for eighty-three years. \$84.00 for eighty-four years. \$85.00 for eighty-five years. \$86.00 for eighty-six years. \$87.00 for eighty-seven years. \$88.00 for eighty-eight years. \$89.00 for eighty-nine years. \$90.00 for ninety years. \$91.00 for ninety-one years. \$92.00 for ninety-two years. \$93.00 for ninety-three years. \$94.00 for ninety-four years. \$95.00 for ninety-five years. \$96.00 for ninety-six years. \$97.00 for ninety-seven years. \$98.00 for ninety-eight years. \$99.00 for ninety-nine years. \$100.00 for one hundred years. \$101.00 for one hundred and one years. \$102.00 for one hundred and two years. \$103.00 for one hundred and three years. \$104.00 for one hundred and four years. \$105.00 for one hundred and five years. \$106.00 for one hundred and six years. \$107.00 for one hundred and seven years. \$108.00 for one hundred and eight years. \$109.00 for one hundred and nine years. \$110.00 for one hundred and ten years. \$111.00 for one hundred and eleven years. \$112.00 for one hundred and twelve years. \$113.00 for one hundred and thirteen years. \$114.00 for one hundred and fourteen years. \$115.00 for one hundred and fifteen years. \$116.00 for one hundred and sixteen years. \$117.00 for one hundred and seventeen years. \$118.00 for one hundred and eighteen years. \$119.00 for one hundred and nineteen years. \$120.00 for one hundred and twenty years. \$121.00 for one hundred and twenty-one years. \$122.00 for one hundred and twenty-two years. \$123.00 for one hundred and twenty-three years. \$124.00 for one hundred and twenty-four years. \$125.00 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Art News and Comment

Round the London Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Sept. 23

S TILL another new society makes its debut to the London public with the opening of the present season. The new group is rather different in its make-up from other societies. The members are bound together by a two-fold tie. They reside in and have an affection for the New Forest and the surrounding counties of Hampshire and Dorset.

The ties in sympathy as to the portrait are played by sound drawing and design in modern art." The first tie has given the group its title. "The New Forest Group of Painters," but it also exhibits sculpture, pottery, lithographs, woodcuts, and etchings, so that the title does not seem to be an all-embracing one, and yet further in the foreword it is announced that it hopes to collect to itself, craftworkers, architects, designers, and decorative craftsmen.

The first exhibition of these artists with such an interesting program is held at the Mansard Gallery, Tottenham Court Road, although the work of every one of the members of the group is already well known to the public. The arrangement of the gallery is good and commends itself to like societies, for here we have each member's work all together on a separate wall. I understand that lots were cast for preference of wall space and in this respect Mr. Maxwell Armfield came off very well, for he got the same sediment . . . this is my own interpretation.

Many people do not copy, many do. I myself have hit on it by chance, and I find it instructive, and above all it commends me. And then the brain vibrates between my fingers like a bow on a violin!

This surely is a perfectly legitimate and healthy pursuit which should never receive the ugly name of plagiarism.

S. K. N.

California Printmakers' Society

IT IS with an eye for different things that one looks at an exhibition of the Printmakers' Society of California, that is now on view at the Casson Gallery, Copley Square, Boston. It is an international show, with a variety of contributions from several countries. When one observes a more or less national show, there are certain things that are immediately impressed, most important of which is the fact that there are a few fine starchers in the United States, and many that are fair.

One always meets the idyllic landscape etcher who tries to present the beauty of the outdoors with classic dignity, having Claude Lorrain as a prototype; and there are the more intimate landscapists who, like the Barbizons, discover great beauty in the simplicity of hidden brooks, pas-

THE GREAT GALLEON



FROM A DRYPOINT BY NORMAN WILKINSON
In the California Printmakers' Society Show at the Casson Gallery, Boston.

Courtesy of Casson Gallery, Boston

woodblock, shows some brilliant impressions. Mabel C. Robinson makes an attractive composition of "St. Paul's from Fleet Street". E. Verpilloux makes a very impressive block print of "The Window" with deep blue and black dominating. A lithograph portrait by Charlotte Lawrence shows the realistic type done with considerable aptitude. Among other English printmakers, there are Thomas Blaylock with drypoints, Mathew Henderson with etchings, E. Garbett with a drypoint, and W. Senn with colored block prints.

From Germany, Edward Winkler gives some very favorable versions of the expressionism which has brought forth so much that is abstract and dramatic. Those strong elemental qualities are present that come from a man who is an artist first and an etcher second. Feeling and power spring directly from emotions and not the intentional planning of effects. "March" and "Oberon" are among the best. Helmut Berg is the more peaceful German etcher represented. Among others shown there are lithographs by Heinrich Honich and Joseph Huber, and drypoints by George Gelke.

Contributions from Italy include etchings by Francesco Spallapietri and Eduardo del Nerl, and aquatints by Pietro Pista. Vladimir Slovsky shows a Czechoslovakian version of Frank Brangwyn in "Blitz Fury". The Swiss Helmut Hirsch is reminiscent of that old German engraver. Among French names are Jacques Beurdeley, Gustave Leheutre, Pierre Moreau, and Vergé Larrai.

From the United States and Canada come all the familiar names and some new ones. Fred Monhoff has done some interesting drypoints of the New Mexico Indian ceremonies. The fair that was associated with Paris has become widespread, the historic barriers have become enfeebled.

In a very short time there were several ants gathering up the sugar and carrying it down into the ground. The last grain had disappeared before Jane could get to it.

Thinking Jane told her grandfather all about the little ants she had watched that day, and then her grandfather told her many interesting things about them. She was surprised to hear that the little home where they carried the sugar was divided into rooms. Her grandfather told her that in one of these rooms the sugar was no doubt stored.

Jane says it is no use to read fairy tales, when she can read stories about these little ants which are just as interesting, and true as well.

JANE was a very little girl. She had never stayed away from her father and mother for one night until the summer vacation following her first term of school. Then she went to visit her grandmother and grandfather in the country and stayed a week with them on their farm.

Jane had a happy time every day she was there, but one afternoon she made a discovery that interested her very much. She was playing in the back yard when she found a small mound of dirt. It was piled grain upon grain, and the ants were going in and out of a small hole leading into the ground.

In a very short time there were several ants gathering up the sugar and carrying it down into the ground. The last grain had disappeared before Jane could get to it.

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The crumb seemed to be quite a load for the small ant, and the load did not move at once. The ant seemed to have made a discovery, though. It turned around, and it seemed to Jane that actually hurried down into the hole leading into the little mound of dirt. In attempting to move the candy, it had found it was sweet and good for food.

Soon the small ant reappeared. Jane feels sure it was the same ant because it was bringing another ant which it led straight to the crumb of candy Jane had dropped. By this time other ants had discovered the candy. There was some scurrying about and finally two ants settled

on the crumb and began tugging at it. They soon pulled it down into the small opening that led into the ground.

Jane hurried into the house to tell her grandmother. A few minutes later she was back at the little home she had discovered. In a small sack she carried some sugar which she scattered over the mount of dirt.

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THE GREAT GALLEON



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In the California Printmakers' Society Show at the Casson Gallery, Boston.

Herbert Waterous

Recent revivals of "The Mikado" in the United States have had a variety of KoKo's, but the Pooh Bah—if the presentation was important—has usually been Herbert Waterous. It was in the later eighties, when the Gilbert and Sullivan rage was at its height that he first sang in "The Mikado," and he has appeared as Pooh Bah hundreds of times since then. Last week at the Boston Opera House he sang the part of Bill Bob in "Prufrock," while he gave much less of an opportunity than "The Mikado," perhaps, in his study in "Richard III." The bassist Mario Rossetti is seen sitting in rapt contemplation of some inner vision, his head somewhat tilted in reverent expectation; his hands utterly quiescent in his lap. A dove bears a poppy in his his hand hovers toward her, and in the background are indications of Florence and the Arno, with the figures of Dante and Beatrice introduced. The rarity of a really first-class Rossetti in the American market adds to the appeal of this portrait which shadow forth that curious self-determined romanticism and attendant mysticism of the Frenchified brothertown.

Interest in the artist's work is shown in the studio of Max Mansfield, a sculptor whose figure studies are to be seen alongside the paintings of European painters.

Perhaps the most important item on the list of immediate findings is the large chalk replica of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's "Beata Beatrix" hanging at Scott and Fowles'. This hauntingly beautiful work is from the well-known William Graham Collection of London, and was made by the artist from the painting now in the Tate Gallery, a version dating some four years later than the original portrait. All the familiarities of form and composition that proclaim this English painter and his period are peculiarly embodied in this soft-colored study in reddishbrown washes. The bassist Max Rossetti is seen sitting in rapt contemplation of some inner vision, his head somewhat tilted in reverent expectation; his hands utterly quiescent in his lap. A dove bears a poppy in his his hand hovers toward her, and in the background are indications of Florence and the Arno, with the figures of Dante and Beatrice introduced. The rarity of a really first-class Rossetti in the American market adds to the appeal of this portrait which shadow forth that curious self-determined romanticism and attendant mysticism of the Frenchified brothertown.

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BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1924

SAN FRANCISCO



"SAN FRANCISCO, PORT OF ALL FLAGS, . . . COMMANDS ENTRANCE TO THE LARGEST LAND-LOCKED HARBOR IN THE WORLD, WITH MORE THAN 100 MILES OF SHORE LINE."

Photograph by Gabriel Moulin, San Francisco

CENTER OF COMMERCE SHIFTING WESTWARD, SAYS CAPT. DOLLAR

Steamship Line President Believes Pacific Will Be Future Focus of World's Shipping—Holds Nation Destined for Maritime Leadership

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence)

—The Pacific some day will be the center of the world's shipping as the Atlantic is today and as the Mediterranean was before the discovery of America," according to Capt. Robert Dollar, president of the west coast steamship company which bears his name.

"The upbuilding of a strong American Merchant Marine will ever remain, as now, a pressing necessity," he added. "It is the one factor that will enable the United States to reap the full rewards accruing from this destined maritime leadership."

Captain Dollar is the champion on the Pacific coast for an organized fleet of merchant ships flying the American flag. He recently established the first round-the-world bi-monthly service, a belt of peace ships, merrymakers perhaps, of that great merchant marine which Captain Dollar believes would be more potent than battleships and armed navies to herald America's prowess to the world.

San Francisco shipping interests through the Chamber of Commerce are conducting a continuous campaign to popularize the merchant marine idea. Every 40 minutes, day and night, a ship sails in or out of San Francisco Bay. Captain Dollar said:

"Already there are indications that the world's commerce is shifting Westward. Commercial shipping interests of the Atlantic have surprised recently to learn that Shanghai has become the second largest port in the world in entrances and clearances of ships and that Hong Kong is third.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

THREE BILLION IN INDUSTRIES BY 1930 SOUGHT

Doubling of California's Business Investments Is Six-Year Plan

STATE PURPOSES ORDERLY GROWTH

Development Association to Co-ordinate Civic Societies and Capital

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence)—A new state-wide industrial program for the uniform and impartial co-ordination of California's industries is being perfected by the California Development Association, with headquarters in San Francisco. Industrial leaders have united to bring about orderly, rather than a haphazard, growth, the latter sometimes resulting from "booster" campaigns and advertising drives unrelated to facts.

The association's preliminary survey of California's industrial status shows \$1,500,000,000 now invested in industry with the greatest potential field for growth based on material, mineral, transportation facilities and legitimate markets so great that a slogan of "Three Billion Investment by 1930" has been adopted.

Despite its great expanse, California is able to present a more unified front in state-wide programs than most other states. From little farm organizations sponsored by local city and town chambers of commerce to the state-wide civic organizations, the California Development Association has an effective civic machine lending itself to progressive activities.

Bulding on Facts

Charles E. Virden, president of the Virden Packing Company of California, is chairman of the industrial committee of the association in charge of the projected industrial survey. A campaign executive committee representative of every section of the State has been appointed and through co-operation of local Chambers of Commerce, citizens of every community not only have a perspective of industrial growth, but are benefited by an organization of 10,000 active workers through subcommittees projects.

The 140,000 club women of the State are being asked to participate in making California industry the substantial agency of prosperity which the fundamentals of the industrial status seem to warrant. In an interview, Mr. Virden said:

We are building California industry on a foundation of fact. Industrial surveys are rapidly being initiated throughout the local communities, and to the end that we can analyze from a state-wide standpoint when the fundamental facts of the State as a whole have been compiled.

Production, development, utilization and distribution of the natural resources of California is one of the basic factors of our campaign. Not only must we co-ordinate all industrial development activities, but the industrial development as a whole must be correlated with all other progressive state programs.

Onward to Orient

Our vision carries even further than realization of the great potentialities of California. There is such a close physical tie between the 11 western states that there is a virtual empire here, an economic entity that

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Points Worth Knowing About California and San Francisco

Staff Correspondence

San Francisco, Oct. 4

CALIFORNIA ranks among the states in the American Commonwealth:

- First in value of all horticultural products.
- First in production of peaches, oranges, prunes, apricots, pears, olives, almonds, walnuts and beans.
- First in petroleum production and refining.
- First in production of gold, platinum, quicksilver and borax.
- First in hydroelectric power development.
- First in forest area.
- First in per capita automobile ownership.
- First in paved highway mileage.
- First in fruit and vegetable canning industry.
- Second in fish and boat building industry.
- Second in best sugar industry.
- Second in total automobile registration.
- First in per capita wealth.
- Longest barley export port (81 per cent total United States).
- First in copra and coconut oil import.
- First in lowest tax rate.
- Third in business transacted over Stock Exchange.
- Sixth total value exports and imports.
- Sixth in bank clearings.

SCHOOLS OF CALIFORNIA ARE KEPT FREE FROM POLITICS

State University Achieves Notable Success With Its High Standards

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence)—Flanking the foot-hills of Berkeley, across the Bay from San Francisco, is the University of California, just starting its fifty-seventh year of educational service to the State. Located in a city and on a site of impressive beauty, this great institution continues to grow steadily in favor as one of the leading universities in the United States. During 1923-24 more than 20,000 students enrolled in its various colleges and branches. The graduate and undergraduate divisions at present enroll 9300 students and 800 instructors and scholarly standards continue to be emphasized under direction of the president, Dr. William Wallace Campbell.

The site of the university comprises about 520 acres, rising from a height of about 200 feet above the sea level to one of about 1300 feet.

It is within 35 minutes' ride by train and ferry from San Francisco and 25 minutes' ride by electric car from the business section of Oakland.

The University of California, founded in 1868, is by the terms of its charter an integral part of the educational system of the State. At Berkeley are the Colleges of Letters and Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Engineering and Chemistry; the Schools of Architecture, Education and Jurisprudence.

At Mt. Hamilton, 35 miles away, is the graduate school of the department where is located the great Lick Observatory; in San Francisco is the College of Law; in Los Angeles is the southern branch of the university; at Riverside is the Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture and at Davis is the university farm, all of which are under the jurisdiction of the parent institution at Berkeley.

Originally the university had its inception through private effort, with a tentative site chosen for it in the city of Oakland. In 1886, however, it was taken over by the State of California.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Bond Issue Assures Up-to-Date Educational System for San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence)—Taking the public schools of San Francisco out of politics and putting them of the educational basis teaches the salutary change being effected under Amendment 37 of the City Charter. This amendment, together with the \$12,000,000 bond issue recently voted, assures an up-to-date school system.

Primarily, the amendment abolished the "dual control" school system, with its incessant conflict of authority between the Board of Education and the Board of Supervisors.

The modernization of the public school system is not done in a day. James M. Gwin, city superintendent of schools, declared in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The data now being organized will result in an intelligent unit program with three outstanding features: First, the complete cosmopolitan type of high school, located in different districts of the city, in place of the specialized type with all such units maintained in a central area; second, an extension of junior high school service; third, the proposed for third, increase in the size of the proposed new elementary schools."

The present building program contemplates the construction of 15 new school buildings. While continuing appropriations must be forthcoming to hold the line of progress attained, these buildings are expected to mark San Francisco's definite stand for a nonpolitical public school system.

Among important new positions are a deputy superintendent in charge of the business affairs of the Board of Education; a director of the department of Service and Intelligence to keep the board informed on new methods and a director of the Attendance Bureau to enforce compulsory attendance laws.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

CITY'S PROGRESS IS DEPICTED IN BIG EXPOSITION

More Than 1000 Industries to Exhibit Up-State Features Play Big Part

EASTERN CONCERN TO DISPLAY GOODS

City's Products Jump From \$162,000,000 in 1909 to \$1,200,000,000 in 1923

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence)—Industrial California will soon be on dress parade. The great doors of Exposition Auditorium will be flung wide open to San Francisco's Fourth Annual Industries Exposition, Oct. 12 to Nov. 1, which assumes national proportions this year in that eastern manufacturing concerns with headquarters in San Francisco will participate. The number of distinct industries to be represented at the exposition will exceed 1000, although the major portion of them will be "native sons" indigenous to the soil, climate and resources of the Golden State.

This exposition will mark an important milestone in the progressive march of commercial and industrial development on the Pacific Coast. San Francisco willingly accepts the commission of demonstrating to the west and east the growth of manufacturing industries during the last 13 months. Exposition Auditorium houses with becoming dignity, worthy of even massive importance, it complements a yet finer building, the City Hall, standing opposite the Civic Center Park. Two equally beautiful buildings, the State Building and the City Library, face each other on remaining sides of the square.

Great Strides Made

Industrial development in northern California particularly will be stressed. In this section comprising the fruitful valleys of Sacramento and San Joaquin are 5000 manufacturers, the majority located in the industrial district of San Francisco Bay. It is with pride that the committee in charge of the exposition, headed by Anthony A. Tremper, manager, presents evidence of the progress to the public. San Francisco's manufactured products increased from \$162,000,000 in 1909 to \$1,200,000,000 in 1923.

All important commercial organizations in San Francisco, bankers, merchants, women's clubs and every form of civic group have joined in the promotion of the California Industries Exposition as a worthy community effort. For it should be noted that as California has developed most systematically co-operative forms of marketing, so have the two sections of the State witnessed meteoric rise into a full tide of industrial expansion through co-operation of all business and professional interests.

Officers Back Exposition

The California Industries Exposition is a purely community enterprise, not privately owned nor promoted for profit, but sponsored by a united citizenry.

Industrial expositions are devotions of the ancient, periodical national fairs, which were the evolution of mercantile wisdom that devised a yearly clearing house for goods and ideas. The inception and evolution of these fairs was as inseparable as is a public school sys-

tem.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

SAN FRANCISCO PORT PROVIDES OPEN DOOR FOR ORIENTAL TRADE

Greatest Landlocked Harbor in World Brings Fame and Commerce to Clearing House of West by Co-operative Policy

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence)—San Francisco, port of a western empire, presents a composite impression of epoch-making periods woven into the very fiber of this gay, new-old metropolis. Long ago its citizens learned the play-way in work. Industry had built its city and forged its mighty bridge across an ocean to Orient shores. This joyous tradition of harmonizing work and play persists. Vicissitudes have been smiled away by a cosmopolitan people, mindful of the great part which San Francisco plays today and is destined to play in the mighty drama of trade and commerce on the Pacific.

The Fourth Annual California Industries Exposition in the Exposition Auditorium, Oct. 18 to Nov. 1, will mirror the artistic, industrial and cooperative progress of a coming world. In going, San Francisco port, in all fields, etches on latest census returns, an output on the trestle board of industrial achievement another upward step to signalize the new city, scarcely two decades old, in contrast with a long pioneering period.

San Francisco commands entrance to San Francisco Bay, the largest landlocked harbor in the world—420 square miles—with more than 100 miles of shore line and 223 acres of wharves and docks. Fifty steamship companies operate from this port, which is the western terminus for three transcontinental railroad systems.

San Francisco's metropolitan area contains a population of 1,700,000. Back of the metropolitan area lies an enormously rich hinterland, the annual production of which in orchard and field crops, in mineral, including petroleum, and in other products amounts to more than \$1,000,000,000.

San Francisco is the financial clearing house for the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and for the foreign trade in which the port functions as a great distributing depot. In 1923 the total bank clearings were \$49,045,532,000. Total bank deposits on June 30, 1924, were \$1,176,534,285. The per capita wealth of San Francisco, based on bank resources, is \$1743 and based on property value \$3415. The per capita wealth of the United States as a whole is \$412. There are four national banks and 26 state banks, including commercial and savings institutions, with 170 branches.

In the San Francisco industrial district there are 321 manufacturing establishments. Goods to the value of \$453,887,400 are produced yearly, establishments to 1923 estimated based on latest census returns, an output on the trestle board of industrial achievement another upward step to signalize the new city, scarcely two decades old, in contrast with a long pioneering period.

The registered tonnage of San Francisco has trebled in six years to 15,156,076 vessel tons for 1924. For 10 years San Francisco has ranked second only to New York as a home port for American ships. In 1923, 14,763,483 registered tons entered San Francisco, a wide margin of lead over all other ports.

Discovery and Early History

San Francisco's total value of building permits issued in 1923 was \$46,676,079, which is \$1,348,873 larger than in 1922. Housing in 1923 increased

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)



Your Home the Objective of Our Industry

Our studios and factories are adequately equipped to design and make furniture, draperies, lamps and shades and do decorative painting in all styles and of all periods. Our Interior Decorating Department is at your service. Skilled artists will co-ordinate what you have with what you need. We will also submit designs and estimates for single pieces or whole interiors.

Our importations provide the objects of art, china and glassware necessary to complete the furnishings of your home.

It is not too early to make selections for Christmas Gifts

Gump's
S. & G. Gump Co.
246-268 Post St.
San Francisco
California

KNIGHT COAL
For Sale by All Dealers
KING COAL COMPANY, Distributors
SAN FRANCISCO

One of California's Beauty Spots

MANY people, all over the world, have become acquainted with the fact that in the heart of San Francisco is a floral shop whose pulsating colors echo the beauty of the Rainbow—Our Shop.

To strangers we extend a special welcome.

Podesta-Baldochi
"The Voice of a Thousand Gardens"
224-226 Grant Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO

Towering Structures Tell Story of City's Striking Industrial Development

INDUSTRY GIVES NEW FEATURES TO CITY SKY LINE

Constant Business Expansion Requires Steady Building Program

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence)—Battalions of skyscrapers, with buildings even more stately and tall constantly rising, tell San Francisco's story of expanding industrial development. Here is a testimonial to the indomitable perseverance and grit of American genius. It attests the faith of the builders in the industrial stability of San Francisco.

The San Francisco fire of 1906 leveled \$305,000,000 worth of property, covering an area of 1800 acres, extending from Van Ness to the waterfront. In this area only six buildings remained after the flames were conquered. Today not a trace of the fire remains.

In the restored district San Francisco has possibly 40 of the finest hotels in the United States, including such structures as the Fairmont on Nob Hill, the Palace and the St. Francis. Equally symbolic of industry is the growing of stone buildings in the downtown section with the 17-story Pacific Gas and Electric Building and the 26-story American Telephone Building as two of the latest recruits now in process of construction.

The city has restored \$20,000,000 worth of street paving in the destroyed section. In addition it has carried through the Hatch-Hatchy water project, providing 400,000,000 gallons of water daily, adequate for a city of 4,000,000 people.

The major part of this project has been completed by building massive dams and reservoirs of Yerba Buena, as far as 56 miles from San Francisco, concrete lined tunnel aqueducts, power houses capable of developing 30,000 horsepower of energy, and transmission lines with a voltage of 154,000.

San Francisco has built about 65 miles of street railway and has over 23 cars, all construction expense being defrayed out of earnings with only \$4,000,000 of outstanding debt to be redeemed within the next 10 years. The property is valued at \$10,000,000. It gives 5-cent fare service in all directions through the city, to the Ocean Beach, Golden Gate Park, Richmond districts, through the Twin Peaks Tunnel, 2½ miles long, to the Ingleside and Ocean View districts, over Church Street in that section of the city, besides serving the north end of the city to the base of Van Ness Avenue through the Stockton Street Tunnel.

This \$65,000 traffic tunnel, 911 feet long, 50 feet wide and 19 feet high, is said to be the widest tunnel in the United States; it accommodates double-track railway, vehicular traffic and two six-foot sidewalks. San Francisco's sewerage system has cost today about \$15,000,000.

San Francisco is reported to have more asphalt-paved streets than any other city of equal size. A boulevard over the Twin Peaks Tunnel, more than two miles in length, climbs to a height of 800 feet above the sea. Another feature is the scenic boulevard and esplanade from the Cliff House southerly along the Ocean Beach, three miles in length.

MOTOR RULING AIDS TOURISTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence)—Automobile tourists arriving at California ports by water from Canada and Mexico are no longer required to post a bond equal in amount to 70 per cent of the value of their motor car if they expect to stay 30 days or less in the country, according to an announcement made by the California State Automobile Association. A ruling obtained from the Treasury Department authorizes the United States customs service to admit Canadian and Mexican cars at California ports under the same procedure as they are admitted to this country if driven across the border.

Three BILLION IN INDUSTRIES BY 1930 SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 9)

can be added into a world industrial province.

Three guideposts mark our progress and dictate our policy. First, we want to give facts only. In this connection the Director of California Manufacturing soon will be published by the association, will set down pertinent facts without bias or color. This directory will be supplemented by industrial surveys upon authority of the state government.

Second, the association aims to give service to established industries. It aims to give facts based upon analysis of surveys from a standpoint of raw material supply, transportation and markets, domestic

and foreign, and logical outlets for California products.

It is interesting to note that California is the gateway to 900,000,000 people living in countries bordering the Pacific, and to 1,000,000,000 consumers among other commodities \$1,000,000 worth of shoes annually; that it pays for clothing approximately \$500,000,000 annually.

Third, the association aims in actually establishing new industries from its analyses and facts. New industries thus located are apt to prosper under proper management. We do not intend to stop companies who are welcome. But we do intend to promote logical reciprocal relations and to give such recognition to our industries that a vehicle to absorb our great raw material supplies will be needed, and substantial industrial prosperity for California and the "western empire" established.

As yet we have not recognized the great field for foreign trade afforded by California. Take, for instance, the Yerba Buena, formerly only junks hauled by 120 men, penetrated into it. Passenger steamers can now go as far as Shantung, 1600 miles inland from the ocean, by the Province with a population of 70,000,000 is not yet open to foreign trade.

Formerly China bought all her cotton and pie goods from Great Britain and the United States. Now she has a number of mills scattered over the country and is manufacturing much of her own cotton goods.

China wants to use her other raw materials and market them for manufactured imports. Thus is the stage set for a new trade era. The west is astir.

CALIFORNIA PLAN AIDS IN CHECKING FOREST FIRE LOSS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence)—The forest fire emergency in California has been met this summer and the danger point is now past, according to Col. William B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service, in a report made public through California district headquarters here.

"After visiting 18 of the national forests in California and getting in touch personally with the men," said Colonel Greeley, "he was convinced that this summer's experience has shown the need for state legislation that will cut down the hazards to which California forests and watersheds are subject every recurring dry season." The State Board of Forestry has initiated a program of fire prevention," he said. "The Governor's action in allocating \$23,000 additional funds for fire control purposes to the State Board of Forestry was timely."

Successive tides of civilization

threw upon the shores of the Peninsula.

Member: San Francisco Chamber of Commerce
San Francisco Real Estate Board
Multiple Listing Bureau of S. F. Real Estate Board.

EDMUND N. BROWN

Realtor

119 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO

MEYER BUILT ARE WELL BUILT HOMES AT REASONABLE COST High Class Workmanship & Materials

First MEYER BROS.
Douglas 321
First NATIONAL Bank Building
SAN FRANCISCO

Men's Tailoring at Popular Prices by Herman, who wants to be your Tailor

1104 Market St., San Francisco

We Now have a Full Assortment of

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS AND SEEDS for Fall Planting

Our Fall Catalog will be mailed on request,

Hallowell Seed Co.

258 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Write for Free Copy of "SPOTS TO SEE in SAN FRANCISCO"

Fisherman's Wharf, Cliff House, Fisherman's Wharf, Fisherman's Wharf, all of the scenic places that have given San Francisco its romantic interest to tourists.

Hotel Bellevue

Gerry Taylor - San Francisco

BETTER EATING

Enjoy California's famous food delicacies in the most comfortable environment of Boos Bros. Cafeteria.

Convenient location and accommodating facilities for social occasions.

LOS ANGELES CATALINA ISLAND

Vineyard Room

STEINWAY

When you buy a Steinway, you know that you will never have to buy another piano.

DEERLESS Built-in Furniture

that you will see on display here.

Send or call for this "Book" of Built-in Furniture.

McHOOSIER STORE

Pacific Building
FARMLAND & FOURTH
SAN FRANCISCO 1424 FARNLND



HIGH STANDARD AT UNIVERSITY BRINGS SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 9)

total for half year pre-sages increased prosperity for State

FOREIGN TRADE \$5,000,000 GAIN IS CITY RECORD

Total for Half Year Pre-sages Increased Pros- perity for State

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence)—San Francisco's foreign trade for the first six months of 1924 increased more than \$5,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1923. These figures alone augur increased prosperity for the Bay District next year.

Not only is there an increased demand for California fruits and vegetables in the United States, but also from abroad. The latest statistics compiled by the foodstuffs division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that the British market for the first six months of 1924 took approximately 32 per cent more canned fruits than it did in the corresponding period of 1923.

The stabilizing effect of the Dawes plan also will mean increased sales of these canned fruits expected predict in other countries of Europe.

The central European and Scandinavian countries always have been the largest purchasers of California dried fruits, prunes, apricots, apples, and raisins. An increased demand in these countries for California prunes is expected, due to a shortage in the French crop.

In speaking both of the domestic and foreign demand for California products, Edward G. Montgomery, chief of the foodstuffs division of the Bureau of Commerce, said:

"The Pacific Coast, as a whole, has increased its shipments of perishable products from 150,000 carloads, five years ago to 350,000 carloads last year. Even five years ago many thought the market had

(Continues on Page 12, Column 5)

Moore & Watson

77 O'Farrell Street
SAN FRANCISCO

General Contractors

Building
Superintendence

Fine Residences

Telephone Sutter 5333

MANDARIN
CAFE
SAN FRANCISCO

Grant at Bush
75 Annie Street
San Francisco
Phone Sutter 2000

Yee Woo Yuen



The "Forbidden Palace" is now open—San Francisco's newest smart cafe, tea room and show place.

Ever Ready

Successive tides of civilization

threw upon the shores of the Peninsula.

Member: San Francisco Chamber of Commerce
San Francisco Real Estate Board
Multiple Listing Bureau of S. F. Real Estate Board.

EDMUND N. BROWN

Realtor

119 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO

MEYER BUILT ARE WELL BUILT HOMES AT REASONABLE COST High Class Workmanship & Materials

First MEYER BROS.
Douglas 321
First NATIONAL Bank Building
SAN FRANCISCO

Men's Tailoring at Popular Prices by Herman, who wants to be your Tailor

1104 Market St., San Francisco

TOOLS METALS SHOP SUPPLIES

C. W. MARWEDEL
76 FIRST ST. SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

Fur Coats Fur Neckpieces Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats

In our stock, or individually designed in your own choosing.

32 years of reliability.

Robert Wallace

100 GEARY ST. SAN FRANCISCO

\$150

EVER READY

100 GEARY ST. SAN FRANCISCO

Instead of the old kitchen table

—this handy wall table and cupboard combined are used in the modern home. Easily installed in old or new homes. It is one of the 40 units of

Deerless Built-in Furniture

that you will see on display here.

Send or call for this "Book" of Built-in Furniture.

McHoosier Store

Pacific Building

FARMLAND & FOURTH

SAN FRANCISCO 1424 FARNLND

Printing Lithographing Binding

• •

Catalogues

By-Laws

Letterheads

Stationery

Folders

Announcements

One of San Francisco's largest industrial institutions.

Printing Lithographing Binding

• •

Truth Publicity Campaign by San Francisco Draws Thousands to California

\$1,200,000 Publicity Fund Spreads California's Fame

San Franciscans Finance Campaign Which Has Accomplished Big Results

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence)—Advertising is generally admitted to be a modern business necessity. Both the cogency and ultimate value of an advertisement is in direct ratio to its truthfulness. San Francisco has learned the value of truthful advertising. Two years ago San Francisco organized to tell its citizens about the beauties of the city, to invite new personnel and new capital here for a sharing of good fortune. The method of doing this was characteristically San Franciscan.

Since the early days of the city's history, San Francisco has been used to thinking in large sums of money and precipitate action. So when San Francisco decided to launch its publicity campaign, few of the city's leading business men gathered together and over night raised \$400,000 to be expended in magazine and newspapers throughout the United States.

Decide to "Sell" State

Having accomplished the easiest part of this task, that of raising almost a million dollars, these same men put to themselves the question: "How shall we sell San Francisco to the people of the United States?" And then it was decided not to sell San Francisco, but to sell California, because it was felt that anything benefiting California as a whole would naturally benefit San Francisco.

San Francisco in land area, for its population of nearly 700,000 people, covers less territory perhaps than any city of its size in America. The city embraces but 42 square miles, being the 10th largest in the nation, on one side by the Pacific and fed on the other by San Francisco Bay upon whose broad waters the ships of the world find harbor.

San Francisco quickly raised the quota to advertise those great central valleys that traverse the interior of the State between the Sierra Nevada mountains and the coast range for approximately 500 miles and whose rivers find their way to the sea through San Francisco Bay. Said these San Francisco business men: "We know of San Francisco itself cannot be stopped because commercially it is next to New York, perhaps the most strategically located city in America. Ours is a great seaport, but we must make it—even more than that—a gateway to a prosperous land whose broad acres shall be cultivated more intensively to supply the

luxuries of a semi-tropical climate to the rest of America and the world."

So San Francisco began advertising—nearly everything in California excepting San Francisco. The breadth and scope of this advertising amazed the whole State of California. It immediately registered itself as the biggest community advertising campaign attempted in the United States.

130,000 Replies First Year

The board of directors of the organization, headed by Kenneth R. Kingbury, president of the Standard Oil Co. of California, looked for little return from the first year's advertising. That year a total of 130,000 replies were received from persons living in almost every state of the Union, asking for information on various parts of California and about San Francisco, a new testimonial to the power of the written word in its appeal to those seeking new climates and a share in the west's prosperity.

In the first year of its advertising, San Francisco, or, rather, Californians, Inc., the organization through which San Francisco sought to draw world attention, acted characteristicly. Under direction of B. M. Rastall, the advertising agencies handling the account, a real poet was captured and held to a desk long enough to prepare a now famous booklet with the playful caption, "Where Life Is Better." In working out the philosophy of the advertising, the directors of Californians, Inc., went deeply into the fundamentals of advertising, and built its campaign upon the desire inherent in every business and professional man for new opportunities in industry, trade, and commerce.

There was another element of the advertising which perhaps never had been made a part of a community advertising project to such a full extent—dignity. The men directing Californians, Inc., and the presentation of the advantages of San Francisco and California, believed that the story of the land of which they were telling should be on a high plane and one most conscientiously truthful. Neither money nor effort was spared in the employment of scientific research workers and the erection of a research department to check carefully every fact and statement and to uncover the truth before a line of advertising was written.

Another \$400,000 Raised

The first year brought success. Without solicitors or the usual trap-



Japanese Garden in Golden Gate Park—A Bit of the Orient Transplanted to California.

pings of a community financing campaign, the directors of Californians, Inc., obtained another \$400,000 by simply writing letters to San Franciscans inclosing a financial report. With the second \$400,000 now raised and expended, results of two years' advertising ending May, 1924, show that approximately 250,000 people in the United States, Europe, Australia and Canada have responded to the call.

San Francisco has profited by its broad policies, vision and largeness. Recently Californians, Inc., completed a survey of the progress of the city for the last five years. At a great civic meeting of more than 1000 persons in San Francisco recently the results of this survey, in plots and charts, were presented to San Franciscans themselves. They are used to progress, but the report furnished surprises. The complete economic and industrial index presented told the story of remarkable advance, unspoiled by evanescent booms and temporary phases.

San Francisco has just obtained another \$400,000 for this year, its advertising to tell about California and San Francisco, the market center for northern and central portions of the State, the medial metropolis of the west and the gateway to the Orient.

HARBOR CHANGES VOTED

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence)—To provide increased facilities the Board of State Harbor Commissioners recently decided to sell \$2,000,000 of a duly authorized bond issue from an available balance of \$7,000,000. Friend W. Richardson, Governor, has approved officially the sale. Other improvements contemplate relief of pedestrian traffic, especially near the Ferry Building through which 58,000 passengers pass each year.

It was asserted that some private employment agencies in the State exact more than a fair fee from men and women out of work who are seeking to find new jobs. The state law, which the Supreme Court failed to sustain, sought to limit the fees charged by all commercial and exchange employment agencies to a maximum of 10 per cent of the first month's salary. Now renewed discussion has been aroused by the report of the Russell Sage Foundation, and it is hoped that the public sentiment thus stirred will take such form as to solve the problem of the private employment agency.

"The Foundation's announcement is gratifying," commented Miss Gertrude Ennerich, originator of the Californian campaign against employment agencies. "The next ques-

CALIFORNIA EAGER TO AID MAN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

Move to Rid State of Private Agency Abuses Revived by Russell Sage Foundation Report

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence)—In making conditions easier for the man out of work on the Pacific coast and elsewhere the survey just published by the Russell Sage Foundation of New York that California is the most progressive state in the country in its protection of workers and employers, regarding the operations of private employment agencies, may accomplish by indirect means what a state law passed by the California Legislature last year and not upheld by the state Supreme Court, was unable to perform.

It was asserted that some private employment agencies in the State exact more than a fair fee from men and women out of work who are seeking to find new jobs. The state law, which the Supreme Court failed to sustain, sought to limit the fees charged by all commercial and exchange employment agencies to a maximum of 10 per cent of the first month's salary. Now renewed discussion has been aroused by the report of the Russell Sage Foundation, and it is hoped that the public sentiment thus stirred will take such form as to solve the problem of the private employment agency.

"The Foundation's announcement is gratifying," commented Miss Gertrude Ennerich, originator of the Californian campaign against employment agencies. "The next ques-

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tailored clothes wear so much
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that it is false economy to be
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goodness.

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**SUITS AND
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\$75.00 and more**

Oakland Radiocasting Station Keeps 'Log' Like Seagoing Ship

Record Made of Each Program and Change of Apparatus, Giving Check on Operators

OAKLAND, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence)—Radio, like seagoing ships, keeps its "log." Every minute the KGO radiocasting station is on the air, a record is kept of each program.

In the KGO control room, on the second floor of the studio building, an operator tunes in on a receiver like any one of the many invisible audience. It is his business to enter in the "log" the name of each number on the program, with the time, also any changes in the equipment with the time. A quarter of a mile away, in the power house, where the transmitting machinery is located, a similar "log" is kept.

After each performance these records are indexed and filed away for quick reference. From them, interesting and valuable information is obtained by radio engineers seeking performance records of certain pieces of apparatus under known conditions.

Without a "log" the studio manager would find it difficult to answer questions asked him by radio listeners reporting reception. Many long detailed lists are received daily at KGO, giving the numbers heard with the time. Such lists are checked carefully against the control room

Our Dividend Calendar

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successful service to you.

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235 MONTGOMERY STREET

Golden Gate Park Welcomes San Franciscans to Beautiful Spot for Outdoor Recreation

Area of Sand Dunes Reclaimed Through Efforts of Officials—Children Find Delight on Playfield and Beach

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence)—Golden Gate Park is known around the world for its beauty and its popularity among tourists. Where now is this wonderland of flora and fauna once were sand dunes?

Features of Children's Playground

Adjacent to a stretch of meadow where sheep are grazing, is the children's playground, a veritable little town of quaint buildings and "vacant lots" with nearly everything free. An accommodating donkey minces sleepily down a crooked lane oblivious of the passenger on his back while the Kiddie-Kar special leads right up to the lunch room.

memorial museum, narrating California's early history, the Mary A. Keeler Studio setting 20,000, the Herbert Fleishhacker playfield of 60 acres are emblems of civic pride. Every sport, major and minor, including golf, finds place in Golden Gate. The playfield has a swimming pool 1000 feet long, 100 feet wide with a center offset 150 feet wide by 100 feet long and a capacity of 8,000 gallons of salt water. The Aquatic Park and municipal beach resort, with a 1500-foot shore line, extends from Fort Mason on the west to Hyde Street on the east.

Associated with this breezy stretch is the infinitesimal Cliff House and Seal Rock. Included also is a great semi-circular concrete basin approximately 1500 feet in diameter with openings to the bay to admit small vessels and yachts and for aquatic events, bathhouses and wading pools. This basin will center on the south shore, completing a brief description of a park which must be seen under all the varying enchantments of California's morning, noon and evening to be fully appreciated.

Mr. McLaren's Devoted Work

But to Robert McLaren, present superintendent and director of Golden Gate Park, belongs the great credit of making this a masterpiece. An artist of uncommon gifts, he has written in the forests and green meadows, the waterfalls and cool grottoes, for these are distinctly the product of his thoughtful and enduring monument to his industry.

Mr. McLaren devised a water supply system that interests even engineers. The most unconventional pumping stations in an *unusual* park or resort were built under two enormous Dutch windmills.

It is said to be the largest ever constructed. Its pumping capacity is 40,000 gallons per hour in a 15-mile breeze.

Through the great St. Anthony Hill Reservoir a continuous supply of water feeds Huntington Falls, Stow Lake, Spreckels Lake, Lloyd Lake and a chain of smaller

ponds.

McLaren's pumping stations are built of wood, stone and concrete.

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Air Photograph of Marina Vanderbilt Tract, Copyright by G. E. Russell.

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\$73,000,000 Expended on State Highway System and \$200,000,000 More Proposed

State Highway System Links California's Traffic Routes

New Work Temporarily Halted by Failure to Receive Federal Appropriation

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Staff Correspondence) — California has established itself as a road builder. The State has expended \$73,000,000 in bond funds and approximately \$10,000,000 in federal aid, in addition to county aid, on the state highway system, an intricate and carefully-planned network of wide-paved roads. Only a beginning, however, has been made, for Robert M. Morton, State Highway Engineer, estimates \$200,000,000 will be required to complete the system planned. He advocated an annual fund of \$20,000,000 to continue indefinitely. Others in authority would increase this yearly allowance to speed completion of the system. Several refinancing plans are under consideration for legislative approval in future.

At present the California Highway Commission is marking time. Pending the receipt of additional federal aid, amounting to approximately \$7,000,000 due the State from the Government, no large contracts are being entered into, although plans have been completed for grading and paving work in many sections.

Much Grading Decided On

This aid constitutes California's present resource for primary construction and, as it comes in, will be used to finance additional contracts for grading in the Truckee River Canyon on the route of the Victory Highway, the principal interstate connection with Nevada.

Other important projects in the same category are: paving and grading the Imperial Valley connection with Arizona; grading on the Coast Boulevard in Ventura, Los Angeles and orange counties; grading on the Skyline Highway south of San Francisco; grading on the Redwood Highway through the northwest coast counties; completion of better entrances to the city of Sacramento, and important relocation and grading on the Lincoln Highway east of Placerville.

The general policy of the commis-

sion calls for the completion of the interstate connections to the Nevada, Oregon, and Arizona borders, and compilation of gaps in trunk lines. Contracts now under way total \$9,000,000, not including convict-labor camps, which have been so uniformly successful throughout the State wherever tried.

The commission's funds, other than federal aid, consist of receipts from the gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees. The annual income from these sources is about \$8,000,000, the law providing that these funds may be used only for maintenance and reconstruction of the existing highways. The 1924 reconstruction program will entail an expenditure of nearly \$5,000,000 for widening and thickening work.

Widening and Resurfacing Work

As additional funds are received, contracts will be advertised for the rebuilding of a considerable mileage of the old asphalt macadam roads of San Joaquin County; relocation and repaving of the highway in the vicinity of Santa Barbara; widening and relocation of large sections of the Pacific Highway north of Redding; widening and resurfacing of sections of the highway in Marin, Sonoma, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, Yolo, and other counties. At present a few small county co-operative projects are being entered into where counties have agreed to assist the State in building units of the highway system and have deposited their share of the cost with the State Treasurer.

The legislature of 1923 authorized the appointment of a committee of nine to investigate the entire highway system and make recommendations for the coming session. This committee has been hard at work for many months and has already spent eight weeks viewing the highways and holding public hearings with boards, groups and chambers of commerce. The report of this committee will be filed with the Governor in January. It will outline a new policy to obtain money for continuance of the State's road-building scheme.

California Professor Aids in Combating Mexican Illiteracy

Dr. Arthur L. Kroeber Tells of Effect Research at Teotihuacan Has on Education

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence)—How archaeology and modern educational methods are combining to reveal the culture of an ancient people, is told by Dr. Arthur L. Kroeber, professor of anthropology, University of California, who has just returned from Mexico. Dr. Kroeber has been collaborating with Dr. Manuel Gamio in excavation and research work at Teotihuacan, which is said to hold in its ruins evidence of three civilizations, the Aztec, the Toltec and the Maya.

An archaeological zone has been established in this Valley of Teotihuacan. Its once populous city, scarcely 30 miles from Mexico City, yields long-kept secrets as 300 trained workers under expert direction remove the dust of centuries. To the archaeologist the work may be considered important chiefly because it supplies knowledge of the changing tides of civilization, the fortunes and misfortunes of peoples in shadowy, early centuries.

Likely Past and Present

"I claim no especial honors in recent work done among the ruins of Teotihuacan," Dr. Kroeber told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "All credit must be given to Dr. Gamio, a Mexican of fine scholarly attainments. He has given the ordinary purposes of archaeology a new and vitalizing turn. He brings his interest in peoples up to date. Twentieth century schoolrooms, blackboards and textbooks are no less engaging than are first-century antique vases and implements. Here is an object lesson for all students who study past. In short, that we cannot be content with the past. We must link it up with the present, draw our deductions and carry on for the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy among all peoples."

According to the 1910 census, Mexico has a population of 15,160,369, of whom 15,023,176 are Roman Catholic. Illiteracy bulks 73 per cent. With these conditions reflected in the Valley of Teotihuacan, the prospect did not appear bright, but Dr. Kroeber said that now about 5000 Indians are enrolled in schools and are learning new ways of doing things. Children are taught to read and write. Adults are taught how to improve the natural resources of their lands as well as to appreciate

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By E. P. WARNE

Dayton's Week in Retrospect

THE air races, which ended at Dayton a week ago last Saturday brought together nearly all of the aeronautical field. As a reunion, the meet left nothing to be desired. As a display of a year's progress in aeronautics, the occasion was far less satisfactory, but the occasion was far less satisfactory, but the occasion was far less than the meet itself. The one question certain interesting points were brought to light, and those who attended are finding it profitable, for at least a few of the events, to analyze the results. And the notifications jotted in the margins while the races were actually in progress.

The fact most definitely in evidence, from the point of view of the technical man, was the shortness of the interval between the two great reunions of these meets. With the air services of the Army and Navy making racing only a very minor part of their work, distance has become the study of the formation of aircraft to military and naval operations and the acquisition of the machines which appear best fitted to aid in those operations and with the industry still in a very primitive stage, there is little and unable to spend any considerable amount of its own money on building competition airplanes for no reward but glory and a little advertising, a single year's distance has been made in the large and heavier classes. There is little to be gained by racing in 1924 the same machines that competed against each other in 1923, and it might prove advisable to have a competition in the races in future in two-year cycles, emphasizing one type of machine in one year and another in the next, or to have a meet every other year and fit in the games and country tours of the sort that have proved popular in France during the last five years.

With Motorcycle Engines

The conclusions to be drawn at Dayton were not entirely negative, however, and there were some indications of a more encouraging nature. Foremost among these was the very genuine interest that had been displayed in the light airplane. The motor cycle-engined machines that had been built up to June of this year, could almost be enumerated on the fingers of one hand, yet there were nine entries for the events at Dayton, at least six of them constructed in the last year, and one especially entered in the starting line, four of that number making excellent flights. Advocates of the development of the light machine have long found one of their principal arguments in the minimization of the cost of the machine as a sort of intermediary stage between the small-minded and the wind tunnel, permitting the making of a number of experimental designs and tests. The frontiers are freed from customs posts. Men can go about their business without the burden of suddenly arrest or banishment.

The names of MacDonald and Herriot are like the watchwords to the people of the Rhineland. There is still bitterness and anger beneath the surface, but these feelings will pass in time, if the French learn the lesson that their best security is the spirit of justice and charity in dealing with the Germans of the Rhineland.

The London Conference provided

an opportunity for a general settlement. General Degoutte set an ex-

ample to Dayton than are several of the parts from which rights are derived, and in case of a given failure, anyone anywhere over Ohio, Kansas, or Oklahoma, the pilot finds a choice of several good landing places within easy reach. Along the Atlantic coast on the other hand, the water is deeper, and landing fields must be selected and marked for that purpose. On the extent to which that is done will depend the success of the program.

The district is blessed by nature, for nearly every field is a landing field. There are almost no hills, fences are very rare, and in case of a given failure, anyone anywhere over Ohio, Kansas, or Oklahoma, the pilot finds a choice of several good landing places within easy reach. Along the Atlantic coast on the other hand, the water is deeper, and landing fields must be selected and marked for that purpose.

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Rhineland Germans Sanguine and Dread of Arrest Vanishes

Names of MacDonald and Herriot Peace Watchwords to Palatinate—Desire for Amnesty Grows

By HUGH F. SPENDER

A excellent example in the Ruhr by opening the prisons for all save a few who he maintained, had been guilty of criminal acts against the French authorities. The expelled were allowed to come back with some dozen exceptions, which the Germans admit are reasonable.

Reduction of Troops

It is M. Herriot's desire to reduce the number of troops in the occupied area, which are excessive. He will have difficulties with the military, who cling to their posts. That is a high German official admitted, was natural; no one wants to give up a good job. But M. Herriot must see that the occupying forces are reduced, if there is to be a settlement of the Rhineland question. Let him have the courage to remove General de Metz and his officials, whose names are so closely associated with oppressive measures in the Palatinate. And let the amnesty be speeded up. The graciousness of the act has been spoiled by the slow and grudging way in which permission to the expeditionary force to return to their homes in West Prussia. Indeed the list of a hundred names, which was published of those who were not to return, appeared to be quite arbitrary.

Sentences Excessive

It is intelligible that Germans who have been guilty of acts of violence against the French authorities in the occupied area should be retained in prison. But in many cases their sentences are excessive. To punish them for five or six years in prison for a single offense is preposterous, or for a single offense in the first place. They are especially annoyed at the starting line, four of that number making excellent flights. Advocates of the development of the light machine have long found one of their principal arguments in the minimization of the cost of the machine as a sort of intermediary stage between the small-minded and the wind tunnel, permitting the making of a number of experimental designs and tests. The frontiers are freed from customs posts. Men can go about their business without the burden of suddenly arrest or banishment.

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League Discusses Report on Slavery

Commission Proposes to Obtain Its Information From Private Sources

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 28.—More information was the chief theme of the report, which the temporary slavery commission of the League presented to the Council recently. The commission is apparently confronted with great difficulty in obtaining the necessary information without injuring the susceptibilities of the various governments.

The procedure the commission proposes to follow is not to tap official sources in future. It has received the names of a number of organizations and individuals who are in possession of the necessary information and it proposes to ask their governments whether they are competent and willing.

The Anti-Slavery Society of Great Britain is both able and willing to give information about things which happen outside British territory, whereas the British Government, to cite an actual case, refused to give to the League the information known to be in its possession about slavery in Abyssinia, as such an act might be construed as an unfriendly act against a friendly state.

There would be no need for private persons or organizations to adopt so cautious an attitude. Moreover, the decision to ask governments to act as sponsors for the character of the information to prevent complaints being treated as frivolous by the Governments accused of committing or permitting the practices complained of. However, as a further safeguard, the Assembly has directed that any government so accused shall be notified of the charge, and be given an opportunity to reply before the committee actually starts an investigation.

The League committee has devised a comprehensive syllabus to aid it in future inquiries; and it indicates that it will endeavor to put forward practical proposals of its own to insure the gradual suppression of slavery and to facilitate the development of the social and economic conditions which should take its place.

The committee, which presented these proposals to the Council was composed of representatives of France, Portugal, Belgium, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Italy, Haiti, and a representative of the International Labor Office.

AIR PATROL IN MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence)—A new aerial base for the Government air patrol is being established on Forest Island, north of Norway House, Manitoba.

The northern territory, extending from Forest Island eastward to Lake Winnipeg and south to the Red River, will be patrolled by the Royal Canadian Flying Corps detachment on the island, in conjunction with forestry department officials.

In announcing the establishment of the new base, D. A. Macdonald, Assistant District Forest Inspector, said that the air patrol has definitely proved its efficiency in detecting and sup-

pressing forest fires.

The Middle Western Supremacy

Not the least interesting thing about

the meet, to a visitor from the middle west, was the fact that it afforded

the first opportunity which the middle west had had the rest of the country in taking up aviation. It can hardly be said even here that the whole

country was represented.

At the Dayton meet, however, there were present as competitors to a visit from the middle west, flying machines of considerable size. The influence of European prototypes was manifest in the design, but original features, and important ones, were present too.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The coincidence of a general election in Great Britain with a presidential election in the United States leads naturally to some comparison of political methods in the two countries.

British and American Elections

Oct. 8, and the election of a new House was ordered the following day. That election will be held Oct. 29. In the three weeks elapsing between the two events all questions of governmental policy must be debated in an intensive campaign and the personal qualifications of members of a body aggregating 615 discussed in the various districts.

Normally, in this brief space of time the electorate would determine the nature of the government of the Nation—whether Liberal or Conservative—for a period of years to follow. In this particular instance, the fact that three parties have tickets in the field gives little hope that the verdict at the polls will be so conclusive as to give any very long endurance to the government that shall result.

In the United States on Nov. 4, the voters will render the final decision in a presidential and congressional contest that has been actively under way for four months. It might be reasonable to estimate the duration of this contest at a year or more, rather than by the brief space elapsing since the two national conventions, for the nominees, and their defeated rivals, were busily engaged in seeking the nominations for many active months.

In every congressional district, and in one-third of the states, representatives and senators are seeking election. Much of the summer and all of the autumn have been given over to this contest, and those most closely in touch with the business and financial affairs of the Nation declare that the effects of this preoccupation and uncertainty are so hurtful that they have come to look upon presidential elections as a quadrennial plague.

When the British elections are over, at the end of a short and sharp contest, the new Parliament comes into being at once, fully equipped for business and with a mandate from the people as to how it shall be discharged. The outcome of the national election in the United States will be the election of a President, who will not take office for three months, and a Congress unable to function for thirteen months, unless that President shall call it in extraordinary session.

In the interim a disgraced President and a repudiated Congress have opportunity to commit the Nation to policies which the voters have rejected at the polls. That no such misfeasance in office has ever occurred does not weaken the indictment of the system which still makes it possible.

Thus far the comparison between the American and British systems seems to redound wholly to the advantage of the former. With a briefer campaign the British get a more prompt response of the government to the expressed will of the electorate. But other factors enter into the case, and much of this seeming advantage vanishes under scrutiny. When the people of the United States have voted, after listening for months to the thunder of the captains and the shouting, they at least are assured of relief from presidential politics for four years, and of congressional campaigns for two.

They lack the immediate and constant control over their Government possessed by the Englishman, but at least they have assurance of immunity from "the plague of politics" for a span of years. In England no such happy assurance exists. It is entirely possible, for example, that the election to be held this month will result in a new Parliament without a working majority, in which the Government can hold power only by the acquiescence of one of the parties not directly responsible for it. In such event political uncertainty will be only magnified, not allayed, by the election.

The business community in the United States is already uneasy over the remote possibility that the presidential succession may not be settled Nov. 4, but may go over for settlement by Congress in February. What would be its feeling did the possibility exist that the whole outcome of the election might be overthrown by an adverse vote in a House of Representatives in which no party had a working majority?

These comparisons, while interesting, are, perhaps, without practical value. The British system of parliamentary government is the result of long and gradual evolution. When weaknesses become apparent they are remedied, as in the case of the parliamentary reform legislation by which the scandals of rotten-boroughs and the duplication of votes were done away with. If the perplexing problem of a third party persists it will be solved, perhaps by a system of proportional representation.

American congressional methods, being based upon a written Constitution which is difficultly amended, are less flexible. Yet they are susceptible of correction. Already the demand for the more speedy assumption of office by newly elected presidents, senators and representatives is widely voiced. It is a reform procedure against which few intelligent arguments can be adduced, and is practically certain of ultimate incorporation in the law.

There is a widespread unanimity of belief among Americans that child labor in the United States should be speedily and forever abolished. To this belief the Nation's statesmen, regardless of political affiliation, have given eloquent expression. In recognition of the authority of public opinion,

the Congress of the United States, in 1916, and again in 1919, passed a federal child-labor law. At the present time there is no reason to believe that public sentiment is any the less

aroused against the industrial enslaving of children. There are many indications, in fact, that national opinion is more than ever determined on the subject. And yet, at the present time, because both previous laws have been declared unconstitutional, there is no national regulation of child labor.

Just what is the significance of this failure to regulate, on a nation-wide basis, the labor of children? Under the two previous laws children under sixteen were prohibited from working in mines and quarries; while, so far as mills and factories were concerned, children under fourteen were not allowed to work in them at all, and for the boys and girls above fourteen employed in them, an eight-hour day, a forty-eight-hour week and no night work was guaranteed. The justice of that guarantee can hardly be questioned.

Immediately those laws were declared unconstitutional, the legislative barrier between childhood and industrial oppression was broken down. What has been the result? Under the federal laws forty-eight states were required to measure up, fully, to the standards contained in those measures. Today, without such a law, only eighteen states meet the requirements which Congress laid down. Twelve states permit a working day longer than eight hours for children under sixteen. Thousands of boys and girls of twelve years and upward are, it is authoritatively stated, working nine, ten or eleven hours a day in mills and factories.

It is conceivable that, eventually, the states might reach the standard set in the federal laws of 1916 and 1919. Until that time, has the Nation no responsibility for the childhood of those communities in which protective measures are inadequate? Those who support this amendment assert that the Nation does have in this matter, an inescapable responsibility.

There is a picture graven indelibly upon the memory of all who have had the good fortune to observe it. It is that of the Golden Gate, at the port of San Francisco, at sunset. Other pictures may compare with it in beauty, but few can rival it in splendor. There, indeed, in every imaginable shade,

are those tints of gold and amber which no doubt gave the sweeping tidal stream its name. There, flanking it, are brown and green hills, upon which are concealed from all but keenly observing eyes the stern guardians of the port, which speak out in friendly salute or in ominous defiance, as their mood dictates. To the incoming traveler the gateway opens to a land of romance. To the departing voyager it writes finis, perhaps, to a story long to be remembered.

San Francisco has changed in its physical aspects from the city as it was before its reconstruction and marvelous rehabilitation. It has changed also in its texture and fabric since the '70's and '80's. Still it is unique in character, with an atmosphere, for those who discover it, unlike that of any other city in the world. How does a community preserve these identifying and imitable characteristics? San Francisco has absorbed into its social and economic fabric within the last fifty years those who might have changed, so far as mere numbers go, its entire personnel. And yet one who knew the city a quarter of a century ago will know it now, not by its outstanding landmarks so much as by the cordial friendliness of its people.

The student of sociology may discover, if he chances to delve below the surface indications studied by the more casual observer, that there is a striking similarity between San Francisco and its distant sister city, New York. Both have been built up chiefly by processes of accretion and absorption. This is true of nearly every large city, of course, but New York and San Francisco have exemplified it peculiarly and profitably. The foundation of much of the latter city's wealth was in the mines of Nevada, where its first kings of finance, the Mackays, the Fairs, and others of their time, won vast fortunes from the Comstock mines. As wealth attracts wealth, so the golden stream which these men directed toward San Francisco has never ceased.

But this golden flood has been diverted wisely and thoughtfully into constructive channels. Magnificent civic monuments in the form of libraries, museums, office buildings and beautiful parks and playgrounds have been provided for the education and comfort as well of the visitor as of the people who call the city their home. There are splendid church and school buildings, and broad thoroughfares and boulevards, and beautiful residences. The topography of the city lends itself admirably to the skill of the landscape architect, as well as that of the designer and builder. The result is a city beautiful, from whatever point it is viewed. But better than all these, is that unadulterated hospitality which seems to stretch out a welcoming hand to every stranger or friend who enters. Millions of people have experienced this unassuming cordiality, and of them all perhaps not one has forgotten it. It constitutes that indefinable trade-mark which cannot be imitated or counterfeited. It is officially registered in the name of San Francisco and its people.

Except as it offers an opportunity for play or aimless public observance, Columbus Day in the United States, agreed upon as marking the anniversary of the arrival of Christopher Columbus on what are now American shores, seems in recent years to have failed to bring with it more than a mere measure of that inspirational thrill which is supposed to accompany genuinely patriotic observances. Large boys and small still look forward to the Fourth of July, never failing to greet its recurrence with some manifestation of thoughtful appreciation. So with many others of the days observed by the American people, there is a more or less tangible reason which justifies their setting apart as occasions

The Days We Celebrate

States should be speedily and forever abolished. To this belief the Nation's statesmen, regardless of political affiliation, have given eloquent expression. In recognition of the authority of public opinion,

for thankfulness, a dignified expression of appreciation of public service rendered, or a recommitment of the people of the Nation as a whole to those fundamentals of democracy upon which their institutions are based.

It is a far look-back to the year 1492, even if in imagination one can reconstruct the more or less unpremeditated arrival of the little fleet commanded by Columbus upon the shores of San Salvador. The "discovery" of new land by that accidental happening did not mark the beginning of a new era in world history. And then there is the persistent question of priority in the matter of discovery. Year by year there is being added to the accumulation of data and facts new proofs, regarded by many as authentic and conclusive, that to the intrepid Leif Ericson belongs the credit of having been the first white explorer to set foot on the western continent. Those students or partisans who have become convinced of the priority of the Norseman's claim cannot join enthusiastically in the observance of Columbus Day or second by their tacit approval of its general observance the efforts of those who seek to monopolize the occasion and adapt it to the attempted glorification of some particular sect or class.

American holidays, as such, should offer an opportunity, above all else, for the promulgation and advancement of American ideals. There is danger, at least in some measure, in lending passive assent to the perversion of this serious purpose. It is not enough that we believe the establishment of which all true American patriots are proud is unshakable and enduring. It is not, unless it is so safeguarded that any invidious attack upon it must fail.

We have all heard of the great skyscraper which Benito Mussolini proposes to build in Rome and of the way it is to tower so high above city and Campagna that the skyscrapers of New York will be as nothing to it. To Rome, not New York, will everybody now have to go to see the very tallest building in the world, a visible sign of the modern progress from which even the towns we love, not for their present but for their past, cannot escape.

Perhaps it is mere sentiment that makes us wish this conquering sense of progress would not have to flaunt itself quite so visibly where the essence of beauty, once no less conquering, still lingers. The fate of the buried cities of the plains seems to us kinder than that of the medieval and Renaissance towns of Europe, surviving so long, only to be modernized at this late date by the restless progressives of the newer generation. In our more rational moments we admit that this sentiment pushed too far is false, that the well-being of people anywhere cannot be sacrificed for the sake of the picturesqueness of the old conditions if these have ceased to be appropriate to the new needs.

The need of a skyscraper in Rome, however, is not so obvious. With the Campagna stretching its wide expanse to the surrounding hills, Rome has room to spread in without soaring upward, as New York soars. No use is suggested for the new skyscraper except as this visible sign to all who pass by that the Eternal City lives and moves with the times. From afar it will be seen springing high into the clear Roman air, dwarfing St. Peter's and the old beauty of which the great dome for so long has been the supreme expression. But this is just what we do not want to see. Whoever has come into Rome by road, whoever has looked to it from the near hill towns, knows the value in the composition of the dome that commands it; knows, too, how much all that Rome has hitherto meant for us will suffer from this intrusion of a specimen, no matter how fine, of the western architecture that does not belong there.

New York needs its skyscrapers, which is why we can accept more philosophically the ruthlessness clearing away of the older town which had its picturesqueness and was old for America. But Rome could progress, could expand—though we wish it did not have to—could become all that the Italian progressive could desire, and yet not proclaim the fact by a Woolworth Tower or an Equitable Building on the banks of the Tiber. St. Peter's grew inevitably out of the life of the people who built it; it was characteristic of the period and the place that saw its growth. But a Roman skyscraper will be characteristic mainly of misguided ambition—the reason why, already in anticipation, we regret its appearance.

Editorial Notes

A recent coincidence in the news serves to direct attention to the fact that, in both Great Britain and the United States, there is in progress a growing movement to raise the requirements of compulsory school attendance. On the same day The Christian Science Monitor chronicled that the British Board of Education is urging that the age exemption be extended from 14 to 16 years, and that in Boston, Mass., the League of Women Voters, a national organization, is advancing the same recommendation. In England an effort is being made to combine the educational law with the regulation of child labor. Although the child-labor laws in the United States, and indeed the proposed Child-Labor Amendment, separate this legislation, it seems reasonable that compulsory school attendance should be kept in harmony with industrial regulations.

When her six months' vigil as bird-watcher for the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society came to an end recently, Miss E. L. Turner concluded an experiment in outdoor life which has aroused keen interest among nature lovers. She has lived on a wild and lonely island off the eastern coast of England, which would not ordinarily be chosen for a summer resort. Still, Miss Turner has not been lonely, and now that the season is over, she can enjoy the realization of a work well done.

The Moral Atmosphere of the League

By H. BRODA, LL.D.

President of the League for the Organization of Progress

The success of collective human undertakings depends upon various factors: on the value of the men who are engaged; on the importance and the military and political position of the organization; on the effectiveness of the constitution and the sympathetic character of its procedure. But it stands also in great extent on the moral atmosphere of the organization, and on its right of neutrality, and partly intangible, other factors.

The moral atmosphere surrounding the work of the League of Nations—every first-hand observer must agree on this point—is very different from that of the usual diplomatic congresses. We may, for convenience, compare the League in that respect with its two chief European allies, the Supreme Council of the Allies, continued in the Interallied Conference, on one hand, and the Geneva Conference for the settlement of post-war economic conditions on the other.

The Interallied conference was always called for the settlement of concrete and tangible questions of straitened actuality. They had either to succeed or to fail. There was no possibility of evading the questions. Therefore a matter-of-fact atmosphere surrounded the meeting, and after several gatherings had failed, practical results for the settlement of the reparation question were attained by the recent London Conference.

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4. Expert Preparation.

All matters to be discussed by the delegates are carefully prepared by the experts of the permanent League Secretariat. No demagogical antagonisms appear in statements contrary to established facts, no points of view dictated by obvious partisan interests. The members of the Secretariat who prepare everything have grown into a united body which is free from any national standpoint and works exclusively for the general welfare of the League of Nations—that is to say, to a large extent for the general welfare of humanity—and has no other ambition than to serve it.

The Secretariat appeals to the most prominent experts outside of its ranks for the adequate preparation of data on all concrete questions. The League's work, therefore, in many respects resembles more an "Academy" of the times of Hellenic wisdom than a diplomatic conference.

5. Written and Unwritten Rules of Procedure.

The unanimity rule is, of course, next to many important achievements, but on the other hand, it confronts every delegate with the obvious necessity of convincing his opponents instead of overruling them. The arguments, therefore, are never of a demagogical character, as then the opponent would be hurt and his comment could not be obtained. They always address themselves to the opponent himself, trying to enter into his way of thinking in order that together they may find a point of agreement.

The same reasons tend also in the direction of greatest courtesy between the delegates. There are never harsh words nor does anything ever occur in the slightest degree resembling the tumults in various parliaments or other congresses.

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6. Local Surroundings.

The human mind is influenced by beauty, and the consciousness of a gathering also is not unmindful of the harmony of its surroundings. The League's proceedings take place on the border of the Lake of Geneva in the face of Mt. Blanc. The place is a picture in the famous Impression Hall of the Reformation, which will shortly be replaced by a permanent Assembly Hall, but the commissioners meet in the Hotel National, surrounded by luxuriant gardens, and the paramount Disarmament Commission meets in the Crystal Hall, generally in the afternoon, with the September sunshine entering from all sides.

If the Covenant would bestow more power upon the League, it certainly could accomplish more important achievements; but given the restricted frame of its powers, the Assembly of the League has this time again, probably accomplished as much as was humanly possible. Important credit for that is certainly due to the moral atmosphere enveloping its proceedings.

1. Publicity of the Proceedings:

Lord Robert Cecil succeeded, in the first Assembly,

Street Entertainers and Some Tricks of the Trade

Some time ago, it matters not how long, William H. Davies wrote an expose of the traps of the street singer—the employment of a soft voice, a haggard expression, a doleful song, and last but not least, the careful choice of a neighborhood. Without these, he found out, the game was not worth the candle. His experiences were gained in the United States, yet how well his words fit the types of street entertainer to be found in London, in Glasgow, in fact in almost any provincial town in Great Britain.

Complement of all these types is the street singer with the broken voice and doleful look. How hard is it for him to get the words out! He feels ashamed of his profession, so he would have you think, and looks askance at passers-by. He chooses songs on which the copyright long since has ceased to exist, and shows a decided preference for "The Last Rose of Summer." He can shout louder, but is not there to exhibit his vocal powers. Next in point of numbers is the pavement artist. He utilizes either boards on which to demonstrate his skill or the cold stone slabs, which he dusts at every stroke. He has an eye for color. Look at his Lake WIndermere. The water is a liquid blue, the sky a shade of red with the sun setting in the west, the shore a study in shades and the sun setting in the east, a boat in the foreground, and a party lunching from a cloth spread over the grass.

Next in point of numbers is the "Alps," in which chalk looks like snow and charcoal like towering rocks. His third picture is an attempt to outdo Hobbes, showing the figure of a man in a jovial mood. His fourth, aheaping dish of fruit—is capitally done, and reveals better words than words can tell the interest of the artist in his subject.

Last of all comes his appeal to the public. It is printed in good-sized letters and has a border with decorated corners. In other circumstances it might have had a more telling effect, but read in conjunction with the artist, who has a powerful physique and gives the impression of being a man accustomed to the heavy labor of dockyard and wharf, who sits beside his drawings basking in the sun, it loses some of its force, for it says: "I am trying to earn an honest living." There is something sinister in this.

Then there is the artist who uses no colors. He relies against a show, having performed his duty in scribbling all over the sidewalk. Cromwell Road, in the West End of London, is his favorite neighborhood. He argues his case with chalk. Says he, in print so large that there is not the slightest chance of its being overlooked by the pedestrian: "I get no dole. If you do not believe me, you can have me sent to the lockup. I want work." Did he show less volubility, more ingenuity? At all, it is his cry might never have been heard. And it is he allows his hand, which costs dear to earn his bread.

Pride of place must, however, be given to the flashy gentleman who strives hardest when the plums are ripe for picking. Let us say Derby Day or a bank holiday—here will find him near the embankment strumming a mandolin, as he steps back and forth in gay time, to the delight of crowds awaiting a change-a-change, the start for a day in the country. His pantaloons, pink and white, silk hat, and very red face, brighten the drab surroundings, and his iron-smile smile is the welcome to flowers in a garden. Follow him and you will find he has a colleague with whom he compares notes. Here you have the discord of the circus.

Nor yet does vagabond stop short at the street. Worcester talent has been seen on the variety stage than abounds the people of Chipping. The vagabond team comprises three entertainers, two musicians and one dancer. Dazing the traffic, the dancer somersaults down the street, sidesteps up the street, and finally drops into an eccentric dance, the like of which has never been better done before the footlights. The music is supplied by harp and violin, the harpist a girl in bright habiliments; the violinist, a man fashioned to resemble Kabell, at a masquerade party. Pierrots probably once more a time, but why pay ground rent when a stage can be had free?

There is a fellowship among entertainers. If you doubt it, try to recall if you ever saw two organ-grinders compete. The rule is to give the right of way to him who appears first on the stand. It is unwritten, but no less inexorable, that the choicer spot shall not remain

the monopoly of one organ. Gloucester Road station, for instance, is an orchard rich in fruit. Half an hour there is worth an hour and a half round the corner. If an itinerant musician exceeds what is considered a reasonable period, he may get significant nods from a fellow craftsman in a nearby alley.

While in the West End